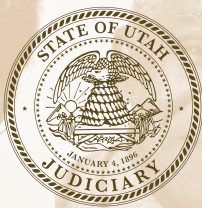




ENSURING ACCESS FOR ALL



Introduction

Like all of state government, the courts have been faced with significant challenges over the past three years. The economic downturn has made it necessary to eliminate approximately 9 percent of the courts non-judge workforce and make many other budget reductions. At the same time, the recession has brought a considerable increase in the workload of our courts (more than 42,000 additional cases), creating a kind of one, two punch. Our response has been to fundamentally re-think how court business is performed.

In this year's annual report, we highlight changes that have been made, changes that are currently being implemented, and plans for the future. In looking for ways to do more with less, we have sought to make changes that will actually improve the services that the courts provide.

One such change is the electronic record. By moving from a paper to an electronic-based system, we are essentially taking the courthouse to the public, thus reducing the need for the public to physically visit the courthouse for routine matters. The electronic record allows a considerable amount of court business to be conducted via the Internet. This includes e-filing of court cases, e-payment of fees, fines, and costs, as well as e-documents (making the content of a case file available from virtually any location), e-warrants (resulting in improved public safety), and e-citations (which moves a citation directly from a patrol car to the court).

Moving the courts from a paper intensive businesses to an electronic environment is quite an undertaking. This shift impacts how judges and staff

do their work as well as how attorneys and the public conduct business with the courts. The move to an electronic record is well underway and Utah's courts are a leader nationally in this transition.

Our actions to re-think, re-engineer, and re-organize have allowed the courts to manage budget reductions in a way that does not compromise access to the courts. During the economic downturn, we have consciously sought to avoid reducing hours of operation and closing courts.

The court's dedicated judges and staff have worked very hard to keep the promise of our mission statement: *The mission of the Utah State Courts is to provide an open, fair, efficient, and independent system for the advancement of justice under the law.*

It is our hope that the Annual Report to the Community will help the public better understand the work of the courts and how we are working to improve the performance of the court system.

We would like to express appreciation to Governor Gary Herbert and members of the Legislature for their continued support of Utah's courts.



HONORABLE CHRISTINE M. DURHAM
Chief Justice, Utah Supreme Court



DANIEL J. BECKER
Utah State Court Administrator

Table of Contents

3	Taking the Courthouse to the Public
4	The Self-Help Center
7	E-Business Solutions Expand
8	Streamlining Court Operations
13	Justice Court Reform Efforts Realized
14	Navigating the Court System
15	Court Governance and Administration
23	Awards, Honors, Recognition
27	2010 Court Caseloads

UTAH STATE COURT'S MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Utah State Courts is to provide an open, fair, efficient, and independent system for the advancement of justice under the law.





Taking the Courthouse to the Public

Doing business with Utah's courts is no longer a one-way street. Over the past few years, court administration has been implementing a variety of programs to make the courts more accessible to the public. This translates to more options for the public to access court services beyond physically going to a courthouse.

One example of enhanced access is the Online Court Assistance Program (OCAP), which provides step-by-step instructions on how to prepare court documents for divorce, child custody and support, protective orders, stalking injunctions, guardianship actions, and landlord-tenant cases. The ability to prepare court documents online gives the public the freedom to do so 24-hours a day.

When the time comes to appear in court, ensuring all citizens can access court services is paramount. The Utah Judicial Council is considering a rule change that will expand the services of court interpreters to non-English speaking individuals. Currently, the program includes criminal and juvenile cases and civil cases that involve personal safety and deprivation of liberty. A qualified interpreter is the key to giving a person of limited English proficiency the fundamentals of due process, including the opportunity to be heard. Extending the program to civil cases is another way in which the judiciary is trying to remove barriers between the courts and the public.



The Self-Help Center

Going to court can be difficult. For people who represent themselves, it can be especially challenging. In tough economic times, more and more people find it necessary to represent themselves because they cannot afford an attorney.

Self-represented individuals place a tremendous strain on the justice system. They often file incomplete or inaccurate documents, do not understand how to follow court rules, and have unrealistic expectations about how court staff can assist them. Their cases don't always move smoothly through the system, which causes frustration not only for those filing the case, but also for opposing counsel, court staff, and judges.

The Utah State Courts responded to the ever-increasing needs of people without lawyers by establishing the Self-Help Center in December 2007. The center began as a pilot project serving both an urban and a rural area. Over time, the center has expanded services so that it now serves the 1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th, and 8th judicial districts, covering more than 60 percent of the state's geography and nearly a third of its population. Many of these areas are rural, with little or no access to alternative legal services. The goal is to eventually offer the service statewide.

The center provides services through a toll-free telephone help line, e-mail, mail, text messaging, as well as information and forms on the court's

website. Center staff respond to inquiries in English and Spanish. Since the center began operating in December 2007, the staff has handled more than 8,000 calls, e-mails, and text messages.

The center staff provides information about court procedures, forms, and referrals, as well as what to do in court and what to do after the court has issued an order. The center provides legal information—not legal advice—in a wide range of civil law areas. Staff also help individuals navigate the Online Court Assistance Program (OCAP) as well as the other information pages and forms on the court's website.

Feedback from customers, court staff, and judges has been overwhelmingly positive. Court clerks and judges have found those who have accessed the center are better prepared to present their case in court, while individuals who have been helped by center staff are thrilled and relieved to talk with someone who will guide them through the court process, treat them with respect, and give them practical answers to their questions. As one caller commented, "I am so thankful that there is a program like this that helps those of us who have no clue about the law."

The result is less frustration, increased efficiency, and a better outcome for everyone involved.





E-Business Solutions Expand

The Utah State Courts continue to add online services to provide court users with 24-hour access to the court through its website. The advantage to the public is improved access to court services delivered through a virtual courthouse. For court administration, it means increased efficiency in operations.

For example, beginning in January 2011, documents that are filed in District Court civil cases will be available through the Internet through the court's XChange program. Documents that have been scanned into the court's system or filed electronically will be accessible through XChange for a minimal fee.

In November 2009, select court districts began accepting e-Filing of civil case types. By April 2010, the service was expanded to all district courts. Electronic filing saves attorneys and litigants time in travel to the courthouse and also cuts down on the time other court users spend waiting in line.

Another example of court e-Business solutions is online payment programs. In October 2010, Utah's juvenile courts began accepting payments of fines, fees, and restitution statewide through the court's website. This program proved successful in the District Court one year earlier when the e-payment program was launched. In a 12-month period, the District Court collected nearly 15,000 payments online totaling more than \$1.7 million.

The Juvenile Court also added a function called My Case, where individuals involved in Juvenile Court are able to look up their case online. The District Court equivalent program—known as XChange—has been successfully operating for more than 12 years.

The court's e-warrant system is another online program that has increased the court's and law enforcement's efficiency. The e-warrant program allows law enforcement agencies to request blood draws and search warrants from judges through an online application. This saves investigative time, helps police to quickly collect and preserve evidence, and aids in tracking the status of outstanding warrants.

Internal benefits within court administration—such as cost savings and enhanced security—have resulted with the use of external e-Business applications. The court has implemented online programs within its own operations to increase efficiency, such as video conferencing.

Employees who previously traveled 100 or more miles to attend training programs, can do so from the convenience of their own work station. With a computer, a camera, and the Internet, employees are able to participate in the meeting, which also saves time and the cost of travel.

Streamlining Court Operations

The Online Training Program

As part of an ongoing effort to improve customer service, the courts launched an Online Training Program (OTP) for employees in July 2010. The OTP is a library of e-learning content designed to facilitate job-specific development of court employees. As a staff member completes the training modules, they are better prepared to respond to public requests.

The OTP delivers skill development directly to the desktop of an employee. This approach is a much more efficient use of court resources. For example, instead of scheduling a class or investing a supervisor's time in side-by-side training, an employee initiates the training at their convenience and advances at their own pace. The shift in training from people to the desktop computer enables supervisors to embrace a complete mentoring role and focus on refining employee performance.

In addition, the content of the OTP serves as a storehouse of performance-related instructions and reference materials. Anyone at anytime is able to return to the content, review the materials, and enhance their skills.

The content of the OTP is designed to meet the dynamic needs of serving the public. Instead of offering content

in the form of a lecture and then testing an employee's recollection, the OTP modules promote the employee's ability to put into action the skills they have learned, practiced, and perfected.

Initial experience with the OTP has found employees effectively engaging in work-related tasks at an accelerated pace when compared with previous models of professional development.

Moving forward, the OTP will continue to grow in content and extend its influence in the courts. From district to juvenile court, from orienting new employees to the introduction of new processes, the OTP will continue to contribute to the ability of the courts to give the public the best service possible.

Training Ensures Public Safety

Every day thousands of people enter courthouses throughout the state. Whether seeking resolution for a dispute, acting as a witness or juror, or participating in an adoption proceeding, citizens expect and deserve to remain safe.

In an effort to provide quality and consistency in court security, the Utah State Courts is now providing court security officer training for sheriff's officers across the state. The two-day training provides a regular, consistent



course of instruction in all facets of court security.

The training program was established to provide instruction that is consistent with the practices and structure of the courts. The initial training was attended by 40 sheriff's officers representing ten counties, many of whom had never attended any formal classroom training in court security.

Providing safe and secure access to justice continues to be a priority for the Utah State Courts.

Juvenile Court Probation Officer Training

A guiding principle of the Utah Juvenile Court is to try innovative techniques and implement those that have proven effective to reduce juvenile delinquency. In the last five years, the commitment to what has been termed "evidence-based practices" has resulted in a significant culture change in Juvenile Court. As a result, Juvenile Court probation officers act more as interventionists and less as surveillance officers.

Making such a cultural shift required probation officers to attend training on how to administer a validated assessment, how to use the results to develop a case plan, and how to engage and motivate youth to change their behavior. Probation officers demonstrated their skills and knowledge of the new assessment method in a certification process. By July 2010, all probation officers in Utah had become certified.

Select probation officers also participated in a pilot effort using the

"Carey Guides," which are a set of workbooks with 20-minute lessons that probation officers can use with youth. Each lesson is designed to reduce the risk factors that researchers have named as "criminogenic" or those most likely to contribute to delinquent behavior. The effectiveness of this effort is currently being studied.

This research, training, and evaluation transformed how Juvenile Court intervenes with young people. While many organizations throughout the country claim they use evidence-based principles, Utah is able to demonstrate that it does.

Discovery Reform Proposal

Utah's discovery rules are modeled on federal rules, which were adopted more than 70 years ago. Today, copy machines, computers, and electronic data storage have expanded the amount of information available at one's fingertips. As a result, discovery has become predominant in civil litigation and is the main contributor to cost and delay.

The Utah Supreme Court tasked its Advisory Committee on the Rules of Civil Procedure to explore ways to limit the cost and delays attributable to civil discovery. As a result, the committee has proposed changes that are designed to limit discovery. If the changes are adopted, parties will be required to disclose evidence they intend to use in their case. Discovery will also be limited in scope and time. Plus, those seeking additional discovery must demonstrate that it is proportional to what is at issue

in the litigation. And finally, judges will have the power to allocate the cost of the additional discovery among the parties.

Third District Early Resolution Program

For the past two years, Third District Court has been engaged in the design and implementation of an approach called Early Case Resolution (ECR). The goal of the program is to resolve criminal cases much quicker than is traditionally done and reduce recidivism.

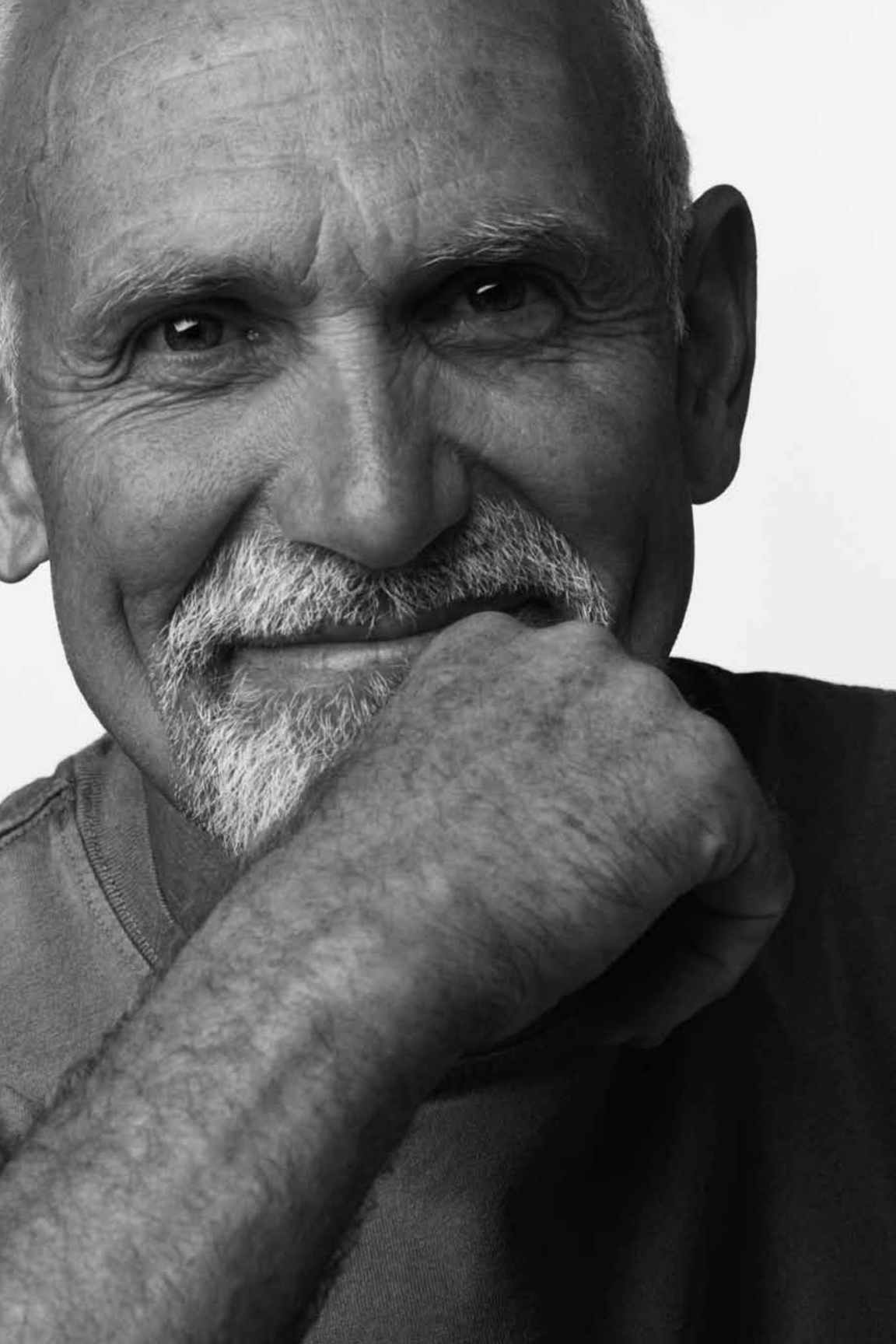
The pilot program began in Salt Lake County in early 2011. Two District Court judges—Judge Royal Hansen and Judge Robert Hilder—are working diligently on the effort along with partners in the criminal justice system. Third District Court is the largest criminal court in the country to initiate the ECR approach to criminal case processing.

The program applies the principles used in Drug Court—accountability, supervision, and therapeutic assessment—to divert criminal defendants toward an alternative disposition. According to 3rd District Court Judge Robert Hilder, "the program will change how we do business in criminal courts."



Drug Court TV Series Shows Challenges, Successes

For one week in mid-November, KSL TV aired a series of powerful reports on 3rd District's Drug Court. KSL documented the operation of Drug Court as well as the challenges and successes experienced by individuals undergoing the rehabilitative process. The stories focused on varying aspects of Judge Randall Skanchy's Drug Court, including the perspective of participants, the court, prosecutors, and defense attorneys. In a rare move by the courts, KSL was allowed to place a camera in the courtroom to document the series. The reports provided a unique insight into Drug Court along with the caring people who make the program work.



Justice Court Reform Efforts Realized

In 2006, the Utah Judicial Council identified Justice Court reform as the topic of system-wide importance to study. The goals of the effort were to increase judicial independence of Justice Court judges and to increase public trust and confidence in all courts, while preserving the ability of local governments to maintain local courts.

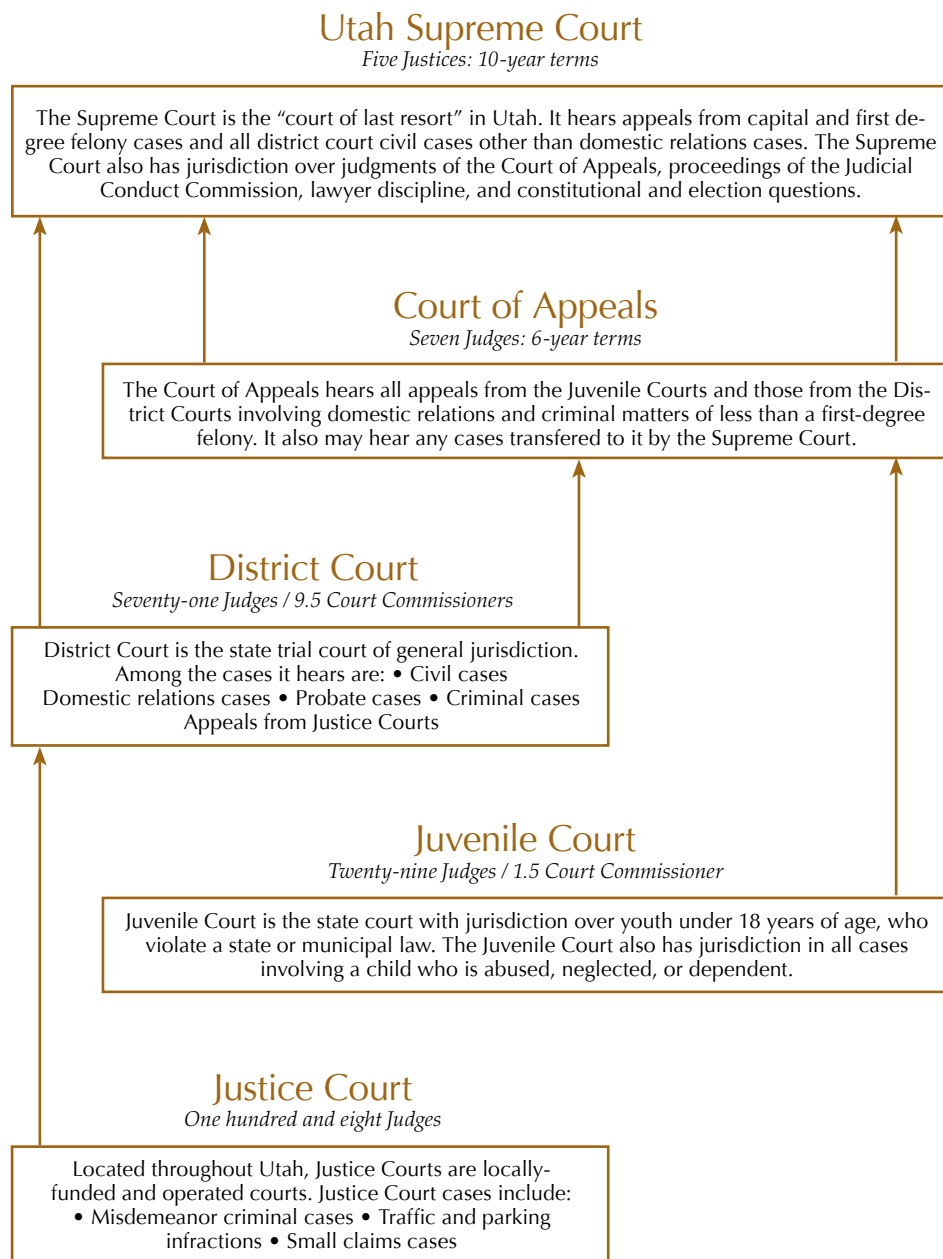
During the 2008 Legislative session, the following elements of Justice Court Reform were passed: six-year terms of office and unopposed retention elections for all Justice Court judges; fixed judicial salaries within a percentage range of a district judge salary, based on weighted workload calculations; selection by local officials

based on nominations by county-based nominating commissions; and adoption of a single-case management system.

During the past three years, the court has worked diligently to implement these legislatively mandated changes. In 2010, merit selection was implemented with all Justice Court judges names placed on the ballot for the first time. The final element of Justice Court reform will be in place by July 2011 when the single-case management system is in place for all courts. At that time, the access to electronic services currently available in district court and some justice courts will become available in all justice courts.



Navigating the Court System



Court Governance and Administration



2010-2011 UTAH JUDICIAL COUNCIL

FRONT ROW

Justice Jill N. Parrish, Judge Judith S.H. Atherton, Judge Donald Eyre, Jr., Chief Justice Christine M. Durham, Utah State Court Administrator Daniel J. Becker, Judge G. Michael Westfall, Judge G.A. “Jody” Petry

BACK ROW

Judge Paul Maughan, Judge Thomas L. Willmore, Judge Larry A. Steele, Judge Gregory K. Orme, Judge Brendan P. McCullagh, Judge Keith Stoney

Not Pictured: Judge Kimberly K. Hornak, Utah State Bar Representative Lori Nelson, Esq.

Utah Judicial Council

The Utah Judicial Council is established in the Utah Constitution and directs the activities of all Utah courts. The Judicial Council is responsible for adopting uniform rules for the administration of all courts in the state, setting standards for judicial performance, court facilities, support services, and judicial and nonjudicial personnel. The Judicial Council holds monthly meetings typically at the Scott M. Matheson Courthouse in Salt Lake City. These meetings are open to the public. For dates and locations of Judicial Council meetings, go to www.utcourts.gov/admin/judcncl/sched.htm.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHRISTINE M. DURHAM,
Chair, Utah Supreme Court

JUSTICE JILL N. PARRISH,
Utah Supreme Court

JUDGE G. MICHAEL WESTFALL,
Vice chair, Fifth District Court

JUDGE G. A. "JODY" PETRY,
Uintah County Justice Court

JUDGE JUDITH S.H. ATHERTON,
Third District Court

JUDGE LARRY A. STEELE,
Eighth District Juvenile Court

JUDGE J. DONALD EYRE,
Fourth District Court

JUDGE KEITH STONEY,
*Saratoga Springs and
West Valley City Justice Court*

JUDGE KIMBERLY K. HORNAK,
Third District Juvenile Court

JUDGE THOMAS L. WILLMORE,
First District Court

JUDGE PAUL MAUGHAN,
Third District Court

LORI NELSON, ESQ.,
Utah State Bar Representative

JUDGE BRENDAN P. MCCULLAGH,
West Valley City Justice Court

DANIEL J. BECKER,
Secretariat, State Court Administrator

JUDGE GREGORY K. ORME,
Utah Court of Appeals

Cameras in the Courtroom

Each year the Utah Judicial Council defines an issue to study for the coming year. The study item is an annual priority as part of the council's strategic planning process. Past study items have included court performance measurements, Justice Court reform, guardianship/conservatorship study, and appellate post-conviction representation study. For 2011, the council has decided to study the issue of video cameras in trial courtrooms. Currently, still photography can be approved by a judge; however, video cameras are not allowed except for the filming of public information programs.

Utah State Court's Boards of Judges

The Utah State Courts has four boards of judges representing each court level. The boards propose court rules, serve as liaison between local courts and the Judicial Council, and plan budget and legislative priorities.

BOARD OF APPELLATE COURT JUDGES

CHIEF JUSTICE CHRISTINE M. DURHAM,
Chair, Utah Supreme Court

JUDGE GREGORY K. ORME,
Utah Court of Appeals

JUDGE MICHELE M. CHRISTIANSEN,
Utah Court of Appeals

JUSTICE JILL N. PARRISH,
Utah Supreme Court

JUDGE JAMES Z. DAVIS,
Utah Court of Appeals

JUDGE STEPHEN L. ROTH,
Utah Court of Appeals

JUSTICE MATTHEW B. DURRANT,
Utah Supreme Court

JUDGE WILLIAM A. THORNE, JR.,
Utah Court of Appeals

JUSTICE THOMAS R. LEE,
Utah Supreme Court

JUDGE J. FREDERIC VOROS, JR.,
Utah Court of Appeals

JUDGE CAROLYN B. MCHUGH,
Utah Court of Appeals

DIANE ABEGGLEN, BOARD STAFF,
Appellate Court Administrator

JUSTICE RONALD E. NEHRING,
Utah Supreme Court

BOARD OF DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

JUDGE LYNN DAVIS,
Chair, Fourth District Court

JUDGE DAVID MORTENSEN,
Fourth District Court

JUDGE TERRY CHRISTIANSEN,
Third District Court

JUDGE RANDALL N. SKANCHY,
Third District Court

JUDGE BEN HADFIELD,
First District Court

JUDGE DOUGLAS THOMAS,
Sixth District Court

JUDGE SCOTT M. HADLEY,
Second District Court

JUDGE KATE TOOMEY,
Third District Court

JUDGE THOMAS L. KAY,
Second District Court

DEBRA MOORE, BOARD STAFF,
District Court Administrator

JUDGE WALLACE A. LEE,
Sixth District Court

BOARD OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES

JUDGE SUCHADA BAZZELLE,
Chair, Fourth District Juvenile Court

JUDGE MARK MAY,
Third District Juvenile Court

JUDGE MARK ANDRUS,
Second District Juvenile Court

JUDGE DANE NOLAN,
Third District Juvenile Court

JUDGE JANICE FROST,
Second District Juvenile Court

JUDGE KARLA STAHELI,
Fifth District Juvenile Court

JUDGE THOMAS M. HIGBEE,
Fifth District Juvenile Court

RAY WAHL, BOARD STAFF,
Juvenile Court Administrator

BOARD OF JUSTICE COURT JUDGES

JUDGE DAVID C. MARX,
*Chair, Hyde Park and
North Logan City Justice Courts*

JUDGE CLAIR POULSON,
Duchesne County Justice Court

JUDGE JERALD L. JENSEN,
Davis County and Sunset City Justice Courts

JUDGE KEITH STONEY,
*Saratoga Springs and West Valley City Justice
Courts, Judicial Council Representative*

JUDGE JOSEPH M. BEAN,
Syracuse Justice Court

JUDGE ELAYNE STORRS,
*Carbon County and
Wellington City Justice Courts*

JUDGE BRENDAN P. McCULLAGH,
*West Valley City Justice Court,
Judicial Council Representative*

JUDGE R. SCOTT WATERFALL,
*Roy/Weber County and
South Ogden Justice Courts*

JUDGE G. A. "JODY" PETRY,
*Uintah County Justice Court and Naples City
Justice Courts, Judicial Council Representative*

RICHARD SCHWERMER, BOARD STAFF
Assistant State Court Administrator

PRESIDING JUDGES

The presiding judge is elected by a majority vote of judges from the court or district and is responsible for effective court operation. The presiding judge implements and enforces rules, policies, and directions of the Judicial Council and often schedules calendars and case assignments.

During the past few years, the Utah State Courts have embarked on an initiative to better define and strengthen the role of the presiding judges. This process has included review and revision of existing rules and statutes, along with training that is designed to enhance the judges' skills in handling administrative duties.

PRESIDING JUDGES

UTAH SUPREME COURT
Chief Justice, Christine M. Durham

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT
Judge James L. Shumate

COURT OF APPEALS
Judge James Z. Davis

FIFTH DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT
Judge Hans Chamberlain

FIRST DISTRICT COURT
Judge Larry Jones

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT
Judge Wallace A. Lee

SECOND DISTRICT COURT
Judge Thomas L. Kay

SIXTH DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT
Judge Paul Lyman

SECOND DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT
Judge Mark Andrus

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT
Judge George M. Harmond

THIRD DISTRICT COURT
Judge Robert Hilder

SEVENTH DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT
Judge Mary Manley

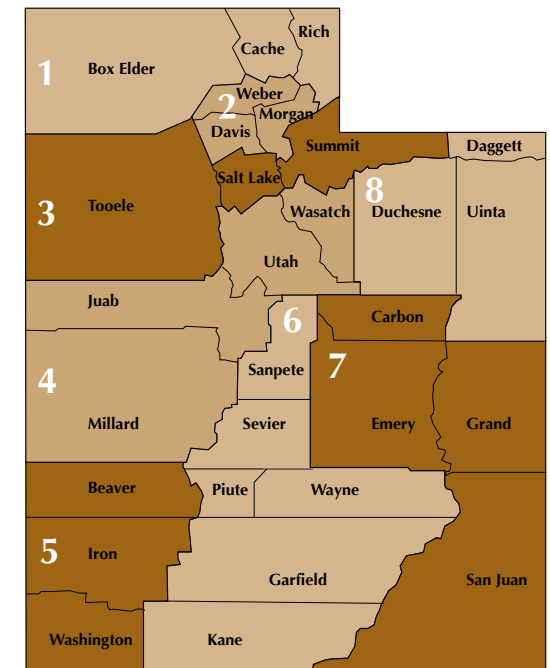
THIRD DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT
Judge Christine Decker

EIGHTH DISTRICT COURT
Judge Edwin Peterson

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT
Judge Derek Pullan

EIGHTH DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT
Judge Larry Steele

FOURTH DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT
Judge Mary Noonan



TRIAL COURT EXECUTIVES

The Utah State Court's trial court executives are responsible for day-to-day supervision of non-judicial administration of the courts. Duties include hiring and supervising staff, developing and managing a budget, managing facilities, managing court calendars, and developing and managing court security plans.

APPELLATE COURTS

Diane Abegglen

FIRST DISTRICT AND JUVENILE COURTS

Joe Derring

SECOND DISTRICT COURT

Sylvester Daniels

SECOND DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT

Beani Martinez

THIRD DISTRICT COURT

Payton Smith

THIRD DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT

Duane Betournay

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT

Paul Vance

FOURTH DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT

James Peters

FIFTH DISTRICT AND JUVENILE COURTS

Rick Davis

SIXTH DISTRICT AND JUVENILE COURTS

Wendell Roberts

SEVENTH DISTRICT AND JUVENILE COURTS

Bill Engle

EIGHTH DISTRICT AND JUVENILE COURTS

Russell Pearson

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

The Administrative Office of the Courts is responsible for organizing and administering all of the non-judicial offices of the Utah State Courts. Activities include implementing the standards, policies, and rules established by the Utah Judicial Council. The Court Administrator Act provides for the appointment of a State Court Administrator with duties and responsibilities outlined in the Utah Code. Appellate, district, juvenile, and justice court administrators and local court executives assist the state court administrator in performing these duties and responsibilities. Also assisting the state court administrator are personnel in finance, human resources, internal audit, judicial education, law, planning, public information, rules, and technology. Mediators, Office of the Guardian ad Litem, a District Court capital case staff attorney, and a Juvenile Court law clerk are also based in the Administrative Office of the Courts.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON UTAH'S STATE COURT SYSTEM, GO TO WWW.UTCOURTS.GOV.

Court Facility Update

Ogden Juvenile Courthouse

Projections show that by 2020, referrals in the Second District Juvenile Court in Ogden will increase by 41 percent. To accommodate this expected growth, additional judges will need to be selected and court staff hired. The challenge is where to house additional staff to accommodate this increasing caseload. The existing Juvenile Courthouse does not meet current court security or ADA guidelines, nor is the courthouse able to accommodate future growth.

During the 2008 Legislative session, legislators approved funding to purchase four acres for the new Second District Juvenile Courthouse. The proposed courthouse will house up to eight courtrooms; five to be completed initially and three to be shelled to allow for future growth.

The Utah State Courts is now seeking additional funding to build the new courthouse. If funding is approved during the 2011 Legislative session, the Second District Juvenile Court will be even better prepared to deliver justice to youth in the Weber County area.

Transcript Management System Recognized Nationally

The Utah State Courts has been recognized nationally for its work in transitioning to a new transcript management system. The National Association for Court Management (NACM) selected Utah's Transcript Management Project for the 2010 Justice Achievement Honorable Mention Award.

In July 2009, the court implemented a major shift in how the official court record was kept and transcripts provided. The court now relies exclusively on digital recording for the court record. All transcripts for official purposes are processed by the Appellate Court clerk's office. The new system has proven to be a more efficient way to deliver transcripts for less money.

The award was presented July 23, 2010, at the annual NACM Conference in New Orleans. This was the second time the Utah State Courts have been recognized with the award. In 2001, the AOC accepted an honorable mention award for the Online Court Assistance Program (OCAP) program.



Awards, Honors, Recognition

KIM ALLARD AND GEORGE BRADEN,

AOC Court Services, *2009 National Court Statistics Project Excellence Award*, Court Statistics Project of the National Center for State Courts and Conference of State Court Administrators

MARY BARRIENTEZ, CHUCK HASTINGS, MAURIE MONTAGUE,

AOC IT Department, *2010 Justice Court Amicus Curiae Award*

DAN BECKER,

Utah State Court Administrator, Appointed by President Barack H. Obama to the State Justice Institute

MATTY BRANCH,

Appellate Court Administrator, retired, *2010 Distinguished Service Award, Utah State Bar*

SUSAN BURKE AND JEFF MULITALO,

AOC, and 29 court team members, *Utah Judicial Council 2010 Records Quality Award*

LISA-MICHELE CHURCH,

Former director, Utah Dept. of Human Services, *Utah Judicial Council 2010 Amicus Curiae Award*

MARY JANE CICCARELLO,

Utah State Law Library's Self-Help Center Director, *Utah Judicial Council 2010 Meritorious Service Award*

HONORABLE PAUL DAME-Washington County Justice Court, **HONORABLE KIRK HEATON**-Kane County Justice Court, **HONORABLE KENT NIELSEN**-Sevier County Justice Court, *Utah Judicial Council 2010 Quality of Justice Award*

CHRISTELL FARNSWORTH,

Third District Court Case Manager, *Utah Judicial Council 2010 Meritorious Service Award*

HONORABLE PAMELA GREENWOOD,

Court of Appeals, retired, *2010 Distinguished Service Award, Utah State Bar*

HONORABLE ROBERT HILDER,

Third District Court, 2010 Judge of the Year Award, Utah State Bar

JANET HOWELL,

Third District Court Secretary, Utah Judicial Council 2010 Meritorious Service Award

LOGAN CITY JUSTICE COURT,

2010 Justice Court of the Year Award

HONORABLE SHARON McCULLY,

Third District Juvenile Court, retired, Scott M. Matheson Award, Utah State Bar

DEBORAH KREECK MENDEZ,

Salt Lake Legal Defender's Association, Utah Judicial Council 2010
Service to the Courts Award

KIMBAL PARKER-CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER AND

SHELLY WAITE-PROGRAM COORDINATOR,

Fourth District Juvenile Court, Utah Judicial Council 2010 Meritorious Service Award

HONORABLE WILLIAM E. PITT,

Tooele Justice Court, retired, 2010 Justice Court Judge of the Year Award

OLIVIA PHELPS,

CASA Director, retired, 2010 Commission on Youth Award, Salt Lake County

HONORABLE MARSHA THOMAS,

Taylorsville Justice Court, 2010 Justice Court Service Award

HONORABLE WILLIAM A. THORNE,

Court of Appeals, 2010 Native American Alumni Hall of Fame inductee, Stanford Native
American Cultural Center

JESSICA VAN BUREN,

Utah State Law Librarian, 2010 Utah Judicial Council Judicial Administration Award

MARY WESTBY,

Court of Appeals Staff Attorney, Utah Judicial Council 2010 Meritorious Service Award

UTAH TRANSCRIPT MANAGEMENT PROJECT,

2010 Justice Achievement Honorable Mention Award, National Association for
Court Management



Judges Who Retired From the Bench in 2010

HONORABLE L. KENT BACHMAN, Second District Juvenile Court

HONORABLE PAMELA HEFFERNAN, Second District Court

HONORABLE STEPHEN HENRIOD, Third District Court

HONORABLE SHARON McCULLY, Third District Juvenile Court

HONORABLE JON MEMMOTT, Second District Court

HONORABLE A. LYNN PAYNE, Eighth District Court

HONORABLE STEPHEN VAN DYKE, Second District Juvenile Court

HONORABLE MICHAEL J. WILKINS, Utah Supreme Court

In Memoriam

HONORABLE PAT BRIAN, Third District Court, retired

HONORABLE KATHLEEN M. NELSON, Second District Juvenile Court

HONORABLE ROBERT L. NEWHEY, Second District Juvenile Court, retired

HONORABLE CHERYL RUSSELL, Logan Justice Court

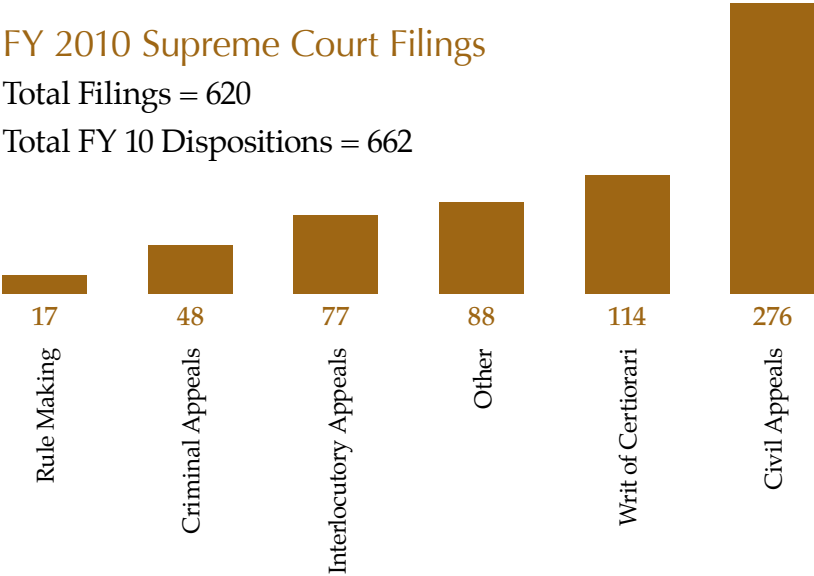


2010 Court Caseloads

FY 2010 Supreme Court Filings

Total Filings = 620

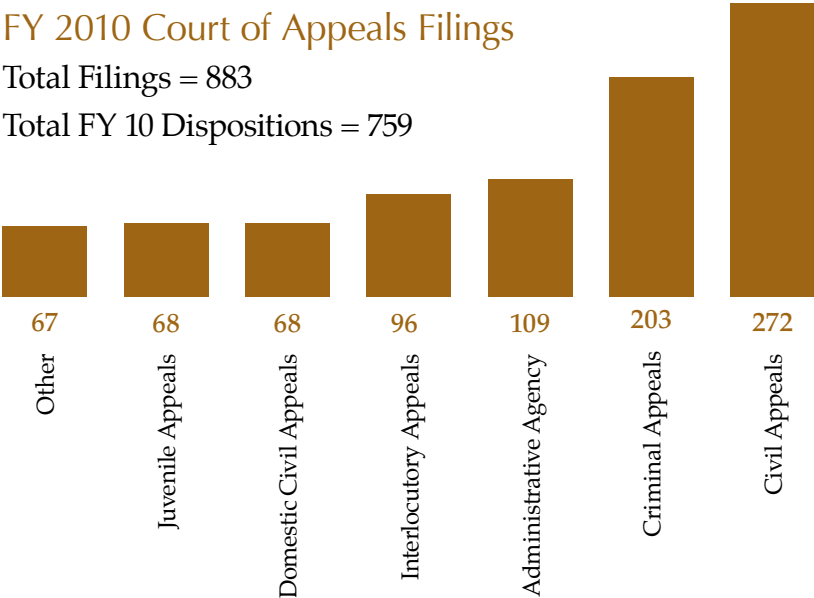
Total FY 10 Dispositions = 662



FY 2010 Court of Appeals Filings

Total Filings = 883

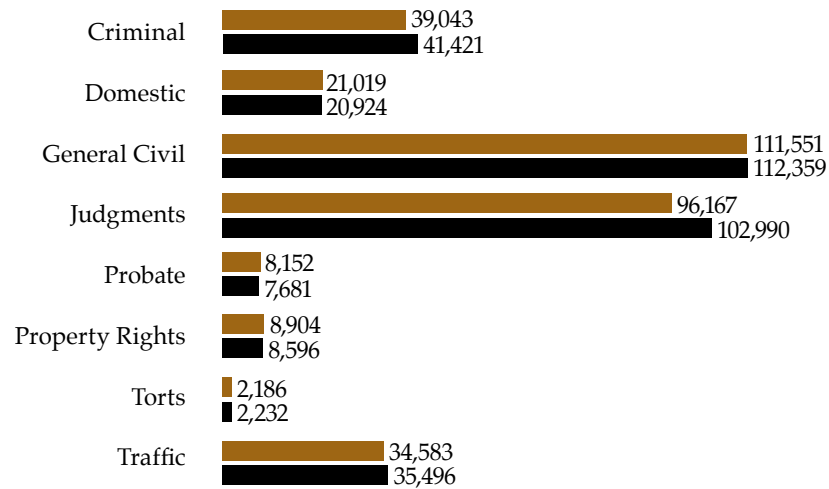
Total FY 10 Dispositions = 759



FY 2010 District Court Filings & Dispositions

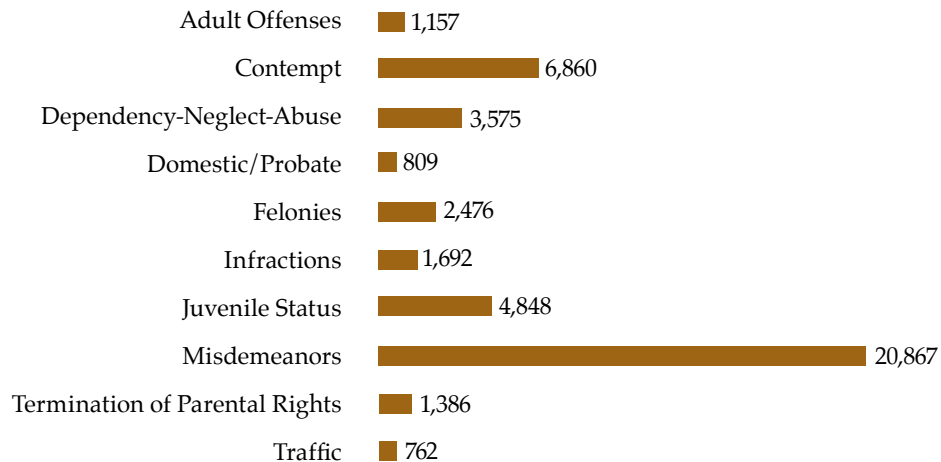
■ Total Filings = 321,605

■ Total Dispositions = 331,699



FY 2010 Juvenile Court Referrals

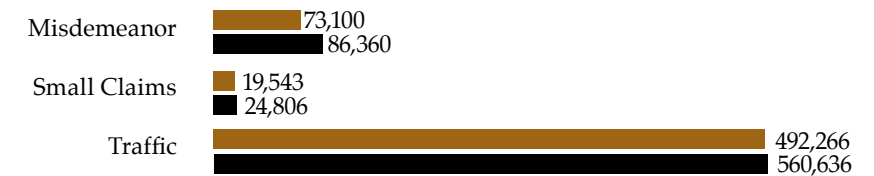
Total Filings = 44,432



FY 2010 Justice Court Filings & Dispositions

■ Total Filings = 584,909

■ Total Dispositions = 671,802



FY 2011 Annual Judicial Budget

As Part of State of Utah Budget. All Funds Including General Funds & Federal Funds.

Judicial Budget | \$130,411,000

State Budget | \$11,625,409,000

General & Education Funds Only (Appropriated FY 2011 budget)

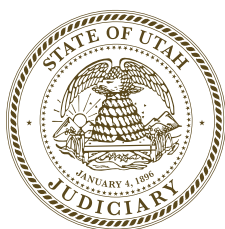
The judicial budget is 2.26 percent of the state's general fund budget.

Judicial Budget | \$107,637,000

State Budget | \$4,768,851,000

Administrative Office of the Courts
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450 South State
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

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Utah State Courts: Ensuring Access for All

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